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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1867.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street. -LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -JACK SHEPPARD. -AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -ISLAND AT 11. -NEW YORK LION. Matinee at 12.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. -PARIS AND HELEN. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 12.

FRENCH THEATRE. -ISABELLA SCARLE.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE WAITER FAWN. Matinee at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place. -Matinee at 1. -LA BELLE HELENE. Evening. -GRAND OPERA. 10.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -BAILEY, FARGO. 43. Matinee at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 700 Broadway. -SONGS. -ELEGANT THEATRE. 10. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway. -ENTHUSIASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY NASTO'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -COMIC VARIETY. NEGRO MINSTRELS. 10. Matinee at 2.

STREISWY HALL. -MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S MORNING READER.

DOWDNEY HALL, 306 Broadway. -EXHIBITION OF PAPER CUTTING AND PORTRAITS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -COLLEGE BROWN.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 4th street. -EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE. LIVING ANIMALS, &c.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS. -PANDORA. -PRODIGES OF AMERICA.

HALL, 154 and 156 Broadway. -PANDORA OF THE WAR. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway. -SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 2, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court yesterday Mr. Everts concluded his lengthy argument for the defence. He read a paper signed in 1862 by several Senators, urging upon President Lincoln the necessity of harmony between the Executive and his Cabinet Ministers, written at a time that it was considered necessary to have Montgomery Blair removed. He also cited the remark of Senator Sherman, during the debate on the Civil Tenure bill, that when a President dies his Cabinet goes out. He wound up with a stirring peroration, warning the Senate that if they make way with a co-ordinate branch of the government in this manner the people will demand of them, "Where is thy brother?"

At the conclusion Mr. Stanbery commenced his argument. Though laboring under evident physical prostration his voice was clear and keen. Before proceeding for a motion to adjourn prevailed, and probably Mr. Stanbery will conclude to-day.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Brooks' resolution calling on the Managers for an explanation of the Alta Vela letter was laid on the table by a vote of 60 to 26, after a heated debate, in which Messrs. Brooks and Butler indulged in high-handed personalities.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills relative to emigrants arriving at the port of New York, the Saratoga Springs Water act, relative to the storage of combustible materials and reappropriating \$5,000 to the New York Law Library were passed. Mr. Stanford moved to reconsider the vote on the Canal Management bill, but the motion was lost by a vote of 14 to 14. Mr. Stanford then intimated that the contractors in the lobby had something to do with the persistent opposition to the bill, and quite a breeze sprang up. Several members insisted upon an investigation, but objection was made. Bills substituting Assistant Aldermen for the Board of Councilmen of New York and increasing the term of office of Aldermen, and numerous others for purposes not of general interest, were ordered to a committee of conference was reported to provide for submitting the new constitution to the people, and Mr. Folger moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, but Mr. Creamer objected. Mr. Creamer moved to advance the Metropolitan Liquor License bill to the Committee of the Whole; but the motion was laid on the table by a vote of 14 to 14. The President voting in the affirmative. The committee investigating the charges of bribery in the Erie Railway transaction reported that they found it difficult to obtain the witnesses they sought. One witness had testified to the use of large sums to influence votes; but on being allowed to go to his house for certain data had failed to return. Leave to continue the investigation was asked for and granted. The veto on the Sheriff's Fees bill was sustained. The Tax Commissioners and Croton Aqueduct Commissioners bills were made special orders for this afternoon, and the Senate adjourned.

EUROPE.

By special cable telegram from Trieste and London yesterday, we learn that the Cretan insurgents are again in active operation against the Turks, and that according to Greek reports many severe battles have been fought, the revolutionists claiming the victory in one protracted engagement. The Turks, it is alleged, committed many atrocities.

The news report by the Atlantic cable, dated yesterday evening, May 1, announces the result of the English Parliamentary debate on the Irish Church question, the second defeat of Mr. Disraeli and the inauguration of a Cabinet crisis in London. Mr. Gladstone's disavowal of the resolution was reaffirmed by an increased majority in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli was in consultation with the Queen at Osborne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Black has written another letter to President Johnson relative to the Alta Vela affair. In it he says that he knew nothing of the letter signed by certain radical members of the House, including Senators Logan and Butler, counselling the President in relation to the affair, and that he had no communication whatever with them on the subject.

The trial of General Cole was continued at Albany yesterday. The prosecution, after the introduction of several witnesses to rebut the testimony of the defence relative to the insanity of the prisoner, rested their case, and the defence examined two witnesses to show whether General Cole was boastful. The defence then rested and the prosecution commenced the closing argument and summary.

General Meade has ordered a board of officers to investigate the late election affairs in Georgia and to count the votes.

General Gillen, of Mississippi, informs the Reconstruction Convention that he must follow the reconstruction acts in providing for the election in that State.

A special courier is on his way to Washington from Monterey, Mexico, carrying an account to Secretary Seward of outrages committed upon six American citizens by the authorities in that town. The United States Consul there makes the charges.

The Lake Superior Governor Cushman expelled a boisterous alien yesterday, and as he was leaving his dock, eleven persons were killed, several others were wounded and the boat itself was rendered in-

complete wreck. One of the killed was thrown one hundred and fifty feet high over a Sturgis elevator. Five of the bodies of the dead have been recovered.

Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador, with his entire suite, sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Panama, en route for Washington. The salutes usually extended from one nation to the representative of another were fired by the forts in the harbor as the vessel departed.

Jeff Davis' bond is to be renewed to-day. The trial is fixed for the last of May or the middle of June, terms of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond.

Lancaster, Pa., has gone republican in her charter election, even giving a republican gain.

Ryland Randolph, editor of an Alabama paper, was ordered before a military commission some time ago by the authorities in that State for killing a negro. Recently his counsel obtained from Judge Bristed a writ of habeas corpus, which, however, the authorities refused to obey. Thereupon the counsel telegraphed to General Meade, asking his interference to stop the trial, and General Meade has refused to interfere. The military court then assembled and the trial probably is in progress.

Three members of the Baltimore Board of Aldermen were expelled yesterday for alleged corruption.

Thomas Dula was hanged in St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of Laura Foster, his passenger, in May, 1868. On the scaffold he discussed politics with the crowd, and only casually referred to the murder, refusing to admit his guilt. The execution was effected by the cart in which he was standing being moved from under him. His sister rode with him to the scene of execution.

The entire business portion of East Berkshire, Vermont, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The Sherwood House and the Episcopal church, the latter being the only place of worship in the town, were among the buildings destroyed.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Perele, Captain Surmont, will leave pier 50, North river, at one P. M. to-day, for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post office at twelve M.

The Merchants' Line steamship United States, Captain Pratt, will leave pier 12, North river, at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, of the Star Line, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier 13 North river for Savannah, Ga.

The stock market was strong, but extremely dull yesterday. Government securities were strong and active. Gold was also strong, and closed at 130 3/4.

IMPEACHMENT—The Attempt to Gag the Chief Justice.

Reckless audacity is the essence of the revolutionary spirit. Not to respect anything that stands in the way, to be equally ready to trample under foot law, justice, propriety and right—this is and must be the essential characteristic of revolutionary leaders. Danton, a cowardly savage; Marat, vindictive and arrogant; and Robespierre, mean, cruel and a sentimental humanitarian, were the types of the character in another time as Butler, Stevens and Sumner are now; and never did the former three tread toward their object with more unswerving and infamous fidelity to a bad purpose than has hitherto marked the career of the chosen men of the radical faction in Congress. Hitherto the boldness, the dictatorial assumption of superiority, the domineering tactics in virtue of which these men have led or driven their feeble associates, have been sufficient to give them unquestioned rule; but there seems likely to come a change. There is a wavering, an unsteadiness, a disposition to cringe and hedge and save themselves on the part of the politicians, who, till within a few days past, have only required to know what Sumner said and Butler wanted in order to understand what must be the platform of the republican party and the will of the American people. This faltering and fear, this doubt of the might and permanent power of such leaders as Sumner, Butler and Stevens, is one of the signs of the times, as it indicates that even when the people's representatives are so degraded that we cannot count upon their probity or devotion to right, we can at least count upon the fact that they wish to be always on the stronger side, and may thus hope to extort from their cupidity and fears that which we would expect in vain from their honor.

But what is the cause that the wind sits in this new quarter? They who have kept the run of the impeachment trial hardly need to be told. Slifted to the bottom by Curtis, Groesbeck and Everts, the charges against the President, that seemed trivial enough from people begin to wonder how any body of men could have had the folly, the insane impertinence, to present them as reasons for the removal of the national Executive. In view of this, the general sentiment of the country, the common mass of radicals discover that they have still some sense of shame, and dare not avow their adhesion to the purpose of removing the President on those charges. There is not a radical newspaper, that any longer has any faith in the bill of impeachment; and though they urge the removal of the President on general principles, yet they have given up the charges on which he must be removed if at all. Feeling that the impeachment articles are too ridiculous and pitiful, that their case on those articles is untenable and that they dare not face their constituents with the record of having voted for such articles, the courage oozes from the fingers of the brave associates of Sumner and Butler, their audacity melts to thin air and they desire to save themselves, though at the expense of their leaders—to abandon the attempt at any safe point, much preferring to see the ruin of the impeachment leaders rather than experience their own. But Sumner and the rest, grown desperate with their extremity, are resolved not to be easily thrown over, and they indicate the character of the fight they intend to make by the proposition made in the Senate the other day in regard to "questions relating to judgment."

Chief Justice Chase is the only man who can cover the escape of the radicals from their untenable position. He is the natural head of the republican party as the people understood that party in its national character. He is the wise, moderate impersonation of its safer principles and policy; and when it was driven by folly and fury into its nigger and impeachment extremities it was driven so far from Chief Justice Chase that men were ready to set him up as a "conservative" candidate against it. He is the one man whom Sumner, Butler and Stevens could not move, coax or bully into becoming a party to their purpose; and so, as the strong man of the moderate purposes, he becomes now the rallying point of those who fear to stand with the extremists. He is counted upon by the moderate men as the one who can save them from the consequences of their folly. It will soon be his duty to close up the trial of the President by an authoritative statement of the law. He must declare to the Senate whether the offences charged are such as the constitu-

tion contemplates, and whether, viewed as from the supreme bench, the President has proved untrue to his duty. Ruling in this, he cannot but charge against conviction, and Senators feel that they can vote under cover of his charge and be safe. The knowledge of this very fact, the feeling that they are to be left to the ruin they have sought, inspires the impeachment leaders to close the mouth of the Chief Justice and to start the point that he has no right to charge the Senate. Hence Mr. Sumner's proposition for determining by small a vote as possible all such questions. Doubtless they will fight this case desperately, as it forms the very crisis of their fate; but they will be beaten, as they already feel and know.

Earl Russell's Political Bid.

Since Disraeli's first defeat on the Irish Church question the leaders of the existing political parties in Great Britain continue their bids for place and Parliamentary lead with a degree of animation and in a shape which renders the progress of the contest a matter of much interest to the American democracy, as affording a highly complimentary testimony to the vast power already evoked by the people of the United Kingdom in their struggle for complete enfranchisement. Instead of seeking to earwig the Crown and control and coerce public opinion to follow their lead, Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, John Bright and the rest are compelled to offer almost daily another and still another bid, by the indication or actual promise of some measure of wholesome radical progress, each with the view of proving that he himself is the most fitting person to bear up the popular banner and stand forth as the embodiment of the cause of liberating advance.

In addition to the candidates for public favor enumerated above Earl Russell has just come forward with a "bid." In his reply to the Parliamentary remarks of Lord Derby on the Irish Church question, on Tuesday night, the veteran statesman spoke strongly in support of national reform and freedom of conscience in Ireland by advocating the Gladstone Church resolutions. Like Earl Russell, however, he supported both in a peculiar manner, by announcing that he had "a plan of his own" for the solution of the Irish difficulty; a plan much more efficacious than that of Mr. Gladstone. Having thus renewed his certificate of recommendation as a whig reformer Lord John endeavored to step before Disraeli in his effort to catch the public eye; for he intimated that there exists a danger that the Premier may precipitate a "collision between the Crown and the House of Commons," an event which would be "most deplorable," leaving it to be inferred that his "plan" would, if adopted, arrest the calamity.

Such is the course of the somewhat old fashioned party leaders and State doctors of Britain. Each has "a plan of his own." Mr. Disraeli's "plan," after its thirty years' amendments, secured him the chief power by a ministerial rearrangement with Lord Derby. Mr. Disraeli made no particular "bid," but held himself open to conviction, and to go, perhaps, as far as any of his competitors, if the advance would recommend him to a more powerful party. Mr. Gladstone soon afterwards made a distinct offer, which has been accepted by the House of Commons, and in order to neutralize the effect of that "bid," we find that Disraeli devotes himself to the work of preserving the nation from the evils of some widespread Anglo-Papal conspiracy, the fruits of which, if realized, are to bring great profit to Pope Pius the Ninth, a gentleman whom we had come to regard as quite effete in the political world. The Premier also promises immense commercial wealth to come from the newly conquered "Mexico" in Africa. John Bright is "bidding" in and out of Parliament, with ideas of serious governmental changes. He talks of the disendowment of every Church in the empire and speaks of a national Senate instead of the House of Lords and vote by ballot, while scions of the aristocracy, fresh from the universities, calculate their resources and ask themselves what they can afford to give, with the view of outbidding Bright.

The rivalry has become so exciting that Earl Russell has been moved and tenders the "plan of his own" of which we have just spoken. The Earl stands forth with Parliamentary and official experiences extending over a period of fifty-five years. In his non-official days he has been a representative of English democratic reform, Irish emancipation, the Irish Church Tithes Appropriation bill and many other measures of progress, but he has also preached the "duality of reform," and when in office never exhibited any inclination to carry out his early professions.

Earl Russell's "bid" will, therefore, scarcely be accepted by the people. It has already damaged Disraeli, and may injure Gladstone, but will hardly exalt the veteran statesman to power. Before the period of the first general election under the new English Reform bill we will have heard of many other "bids," but it is more than probable that the man who will be fully accepted has not yet spoken. In the meantime the British people will regard each "bid" as made as a fresh evidence of their own political strength.

Prize Money Due Naval Officers and Sailors.

We perceive that a resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a list of vessels and property captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States during the war, with the disposition made of each capture and the cause of delay of payment of prize money to the parties in accordance with existing laws. This is a movement in the right direction. The delay in the payment of the prize money honestly earned and fully due to our gallant naval officers and sailors is anything but honorable to the Navy Department, and not at all calculated to impress the rewards of the service favorably upon the public mind. The withholding of this money has been a source of no little disappointment and suffering among the families of many in the service of different grades. Calculating upon the promptitude of the government in settling these claims—just and proper as any ever made upon the public treasury—both officers and men have been led to encumber themselves with indebtedness, until at this late day they are left almost in despair of ever realizing anything whatever from them. This should not be. The government clearly owes the money for hardy services rendered, and the demands of the claimants should be met and settled without unnecessary delay.

"Old Ben Wade" and His Cabinet—A Very Nice Question.

It would be a very curious thing if the greediness of "Old Ben Wade" should turn out to be the saving of Andrew Johnson. Before this impeachment Wade, as an aspirant for the Vice Presidency on the Grant ticket, stood about number five on the list, coming after Colfax, Wilson, Fenton and Curtis. In view of the "honors and emoluments," however, accruing to the President pro tem. of the Senate, in becoming President ad interim of the United States, he has rapidly risen to the position in the republican camp of number one for the Vice Presidency. Consequently we are not surprised to hear that Colfax, Wilson and other Vice Presidential aspirants are disposed to hedge off the verdict on this impeachment if possible till a day or two after the adjournment of the Chicago Convention. But, worse yet, it is surmised that if with this postponement of Johnson's removal Wade is still the successful man at Chicago, there will be a verdict of acquittal for Johnson, in consequence of the strong disinclination of some half dozen anti-Wade republican Senators to give their consent to the arrangement making said Wade President of the United States till the 4th of March, 1869, and Vice President for the next four years thereafter. "Old Ben," they say, is too greedy, and is dealing unfairly with Colfax, Wilson, Curtis and the rest of the republican Vice Presidential expectants, in consenting, under the circumstances, to allow his name to be used at all for the next Vice Presidency.

Worst of all, however, it is beginning to be suspected that Wade, if promoted to the White House in the place of Johnson, only ten days or a week in advance of the Chicago Convention, will be very apt to use the immense patronage of his position, Cabinet places, foreign missions, custom houses, post offices, territorial appointments, &c., in buying up the Convention at so much per head to nominate him for the Presidency itself over the head of General Grant. Thus, for instance, as President ad interim, to secure New York at Chicago, Mr. Wade will only have to cause it to be said in his name to the New York Chicago delegation, "Choose, gentlemen, your candidates for a place in the Cabinet, for your custom house, your post offices, and so forth, and they shall not only be appointed, but in the event of my nomination and election for the next Presidency they will hold their offices in all probability for five years instead of one." And so, as the world goes in these days, every State delegation to the Chicago Convention might be bought up; for does it not stand proved at Albany that "every man has his price?"

In this view of the subject even the appointment of Mr. Wade's Cabinet in advance of the Chicago Convention becomes a very nice and delicate question. It is a matter of some moment, if we look no further than the Vice Presidency; for in the appointment of these seven Cabinet officers, whomsoever they may be, there will be five times seven expectants disappointed and lost to Mr. Wade. Hence by the Wade Senators and anti-Wade Senators there would appear to be powerful reasons for delaying a verdict on this impeachment, and there will doubtless have to be some definite understanding with the coming man in regard to his game at Chicago before the impeachment verdict is rendered against Johnson. Touching the probable materials of the Wade Cabinet, we see Greeley set down as Secretary of State on a slate made up by a radical organ which professes to know what is going on at Washington and what is to be. But this is not the place for Greeley. Disraeli would twist him around his finger on those Alabama claims, and the Yankee-Mexican speculators and jobbers, "hanging on the verge of the government," would completely entangle him in their nice little arrangements. The Post Office Department is the place for Greeley; for there his practical ideas of retrenchment in regard to mileage, Congressional books and the franking privilege may result in the saving of six or seven hundred dollars to the Treasury in gold.

Beyond this we have no special interest in Mr. Wade's Cabinet, but we insist on Greeley for the Post Office Department, although this appointment will upset Mr. Thurlow Weed's candidate for the Treasury, Senator Morgan. But if we may credit some recent observations attributed to "Old Ben," the prospect under him of Greeley's appointment to any office is very dubious. It is reported that "Old Ben" the other day, in response to certain Chicago propositions made by a Pennsylvania delegation of office seekers, said:—"You mistake your man. I would not turn my hand to be made Vice President or President either. But if I am ever called upon to make an appointment under this government I shall look for an honest man. I wouldn't appoint a politician to any place." Upon this plan of action Diogenes, with his lantern, we fear, will have to be called upon to pick out the men for the proposed incorruptible Wade Cabinet, and a Cabinet thus selected will be something new under the sun. Is Andrew Johnson's removal to bring us the millennium? We think not.

A Cabinet Crisis in England—Mr. Disraeli Again Defeated.

The highly important debate which has been progressing in the British House of Commons, in committee, for some evenings past on the subject of the formal adoption, in word and principle, of the first of Mr. Gladstone's three resolutions for effecting the disendowment of the Irish Church, and the severance of the connection existing between that establishment and the State, was brought to a close yesterday morning, and eventuated in the defeat of Mr. Disraeli by a majority of sixty-five the hostile vote being increased by six members since the division had before Easter, notwithstanding the fact that government gained three seats by elections in the meantime. Parliament has accepted the Gladstone resolve, which we publish in our news columns, solemnly reaffirmed its position in favor of voluntarism and freedom of conscience in Great Britain, and thus brought the quasi Cabinet interregnum which was inaugurated by its first vote into the very serious condition of a ministerial crisis, the solution of which rests with the Crown.

Mr. Disraeli hastened from London to Osborne to consult with the executive in the emergency, and it may be said with truth that at no previous period of her reign did Queen Victoria stand more in need of the advice of an able and honest counselor. The people,

through their representatives in the House of Commons, have assured her that the cause of healthful democratic progress cannot be arrested by political intrigue, and that the chief adviser of the monarchy is not acceptable to the nation. A change of Ministers becomes almost a necessity of the State in consequence, and the appearance of even an effort on the part of the Queen to avoid such necessity may prove dangerous by provoking the "deplorable collision" to which Earl Russell has alluded in the English House of Lords. "It is very probable, therefore, that her Majesty will accept the situation, and that Mr. Disraeli will resign the great seal of office into her hands. He may try a dissolution, but can hardly be benefited by a general election. The Premier will not be likely to suggest a ministerial reconstruction, for his own advent to power has only just been effected by an official movement of that sort in the retirement of Earl Derby, and a repetition of it would scarcely be tolerated.

A new man is evidently required, and the Queen may send for Mr. Gladstone. The leader of the opposition is an accomplished scholar, a polished and close political logician, and possesses considerable Cabinet experience; but it is a question if he has sufficient weight and grasp of intellect to direct the affairs of Britain at such a moment. If cordially supported by the Clarendon-Russell party in the House of Lords, the Nonconformists and radicals of Scotland and England, and the Catholics and Protestant liberals of Ireland in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone would be able to form an efficient Ministry, and could wait the eventual issue of the first election under the Reform bill with hope of continuance in office. He will need all this support however, and if it is not accorded to him the people must themselves either indicate a new Premier to the Queen or change their opinion of Mr. Disraeli at the hustings during a general election.

Mr. Disraeli's elevation to office proclaimed the termination of the era of the official transmission of power by aristocratic inheritance in England and the near advent of a new one in which the people will manage their own affairs, in accord with the Crown, for the general good. In this view we thought very well of Mr. Disraeli, knowing the tenacity of purpose which his people possess and the grand traditions of rule which they cherish. It looks, however, just now, as if he is scarcely adequate to the occasion. Instead of taking lessons in wisdom from Solomon, and imitating the magnanimity and fine sentiment of David, the Premier descends to the Parliamentary shifts of a great "Popish plot" and the frequent use of personal invective, so that it appears as if he guides himself more closely by the very equivocal morality of Jacob in his attempt to retain the "blessing." It is to be hoped that Queen Victoria will not be made the Rebecca to disguise him.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.—The tax levy, which appropriates twenty-four millions of dollars for the expenses of the city government, has been passed in the Assembly—a considerable advance upon the sum required last year. A few of the items provided for out of the multi-tude included in the bill may be interesting:—Advertising for the Common Council and city government, \$50,000; aqueduct repairs and improvements, \$80,000; alterations of aqueduct, \$10,000; charges on arrears of assessments, \$7,500; charges on arrears of taxes, \$7,500; cleaning streets under contract the sum of \$48,500, and the sum of \$6,100 for contingent expenses of the commission and \$25,000 for annual compensation of the Commissioners; cleaning markets, \$35,000.

A provision is also made for raising the salaries of the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Comptroller, President of the Board of Health and City Chamberlain. A hundred thousand dollars is set apart for the twelve public dispensaries of the city. This, in the aggregate, is a pretty heavy levy upon the taxable property of the city; but notwithstanding the outcry of the radical journals it is a fact that nearly two millions of the increase since last year is to be charged to the State tax, and is attributable to the expensive commissions inaugurated at Albany.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Last Hours of the Legislature—The Capital Question and the Submission of the Revised Constitution—Railroad Agencies at Castle Garden—No Change in the Excise Law.

ALBANY, May 1, 1868.

The canal quarrel led to a very warm interchange of compliments in the Senate this morning. Senator Stanford, who was elected on the platform of opposition to the present system of canal contracts, bitterly denounced those who had defeated his bill to abolish the Canal Contracting Board, and charged that their hostility was due to the corrupt influences of the lobby. It will be remembered that the republicans, under the operation of a caucus resolution, voted as a body against the bill. Had the affair transpired in the City Hall there would very probably have been some inkstands set in motion.

The bill for the submission of the revised constitution was under consideration in the Senate to-day, \$10,000 for annual compensation of the Commissioners; cleaning markets, \$35,000.

The bill relative to emigrants arriving at and departing from the city of New York was passed to-day in the Senate, with an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill shall prevent any railroad company from selling tickets to and from persons at the rate of fare charged for first class passengers, nor from selling tickets at the principal ticket offices of said company to emigrants and other second class passengers, provided that the said company has at the same time an agent who shall sell tickets at the place designated by said companies for selling tickets to emigrants. The Commissioners of Emigration shall permit every railroad company of this State desiring such privilege to have an agent at each and every place so designated by them to sell to emigrants and other second class passengers; but if any such agent shall be found by the said Commissioners to have been guilty, at any time while acting as an agent, of defrauding emigrants, or of any other wrongful or disgraceful conduct, they shall exclude such agent, and it shall be the duty of the railroad company to appoint another agent to take his place. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

A last attempt was made in the Senate tonight to get the Excise bill out of the hands of the committee. A resolution to that effect by Senator Creamer was tabled by a strict party vote of 14 to 14.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, May 1, 1868.

Confirming the title of the Excise Insurance Company to certain real estate in Brooklyn. Incorporating the National Burglar Insurance Company of New York.

Relative to emigrants and other passengers arriving at the port of New York. It authorizes railroad and steamboat companies to appoint agents to solicit second class passengers at the landing places of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Amending the act for the improvement of the Saratoga Springs water act.

Authorizing town subscriptions to the Lake Ontario Railroad.

Reappropriating \$5,000 for the New York Law Library.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

Mr. STANFORD moved a reconsideration of the adverse vote had last night on the Canal Management bill and to lay the motion on the table. Lost by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. STANFORD said he could not understand this

concert of action to defeat this bill, unless it was to be attributed to the influence of a lobby of contractors who were pressing the library room of the Senate when the bill was under consideration yesterday.

Mr. FOLGER indignantly denied that he was thus influenced, and asked whether the Senator had any reference to him.

Mr. STANFORD replied that he did not know nor believe that the Senator was moved by any such influence.

Mr. O'DONNELL said in view of the charge made by the Senator from the Fifteenth district, he would feel compelled to ask for a committee of investigation.

Mr. STANFORD said he made no charge. He only expressed an opinion, basing that opinion on what he saw.

Mr. PARKER said that possibly the Senator did not know the effect of his own words, but in his judgment he did make charges and imputations, and he should move to lay the report on the table until an investigation can be had.

Mr. STANFORD made no charges. I simply said I could not account for the concerted action of the Senate to defeat this bill except by the presence of a lobby of contractors. I did not say that lobby had any influence on the vote. I only said it was present, and that I could not account to myself for the vote except by that fact.

Mr. PARKER insisted that the charge was made and ought to be investigated. He, therefore, moved to lay the report on the table, which was carried.

Mr. PARKER then asked unanimous consent to move for a committee of investigation.

Mr. NOYES consented.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the People's Mutual Security Company.

Incorporating the Rhinebeck Ice and Passenger Bridge Company.

Relative to the storage of combustible materials in New York. It removes certain restrictions. The bill was passed.

The Bushwick and Kings County Road bill. To divide the Eighth and Tenth wards in Brooklyn and create a new ward.

Extending former street, Brooklyn.

To divide the Ninth ward, Brooklyn and create a new ward.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn—adversely, agreed to.

For the improvement of Third street, Brooklyn—adversely, agreed to.

Amending the charter of New York. It abolishes the Board of Councilmen, and provides that the Board of Aldermen shall hereafter be composed of one alderman and one assistant alderman from each Assembly district; it also extends the term of office of the aldermen.

Authorizing town subscriptions to the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

For the consolidation of the Greenpoint Railroad with the Nassau Street Railroad, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Cosmos Life Policy Trust Company, New York; also a minority report.

The Buffalo Common Council, striking bill.

Incorporating the New York Dramatic Association.

For an additional justice of peace, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the National Savings Bank at Buffalo.

Amending the charter of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Teutonia Savings Bank at New York.

Incorporating the Industrial Savings Bank at Newburg.

Incorporating the St. Francis Monastery at Brooklyn.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FOLGER stated that the Judiciary Committee or a majority thereof were unable to agree upon a report on the bill for the submission of the new constitution to the people, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to the Common Council, which was agreed to.

By dilatory motions to postpone, to refer to a select committee, &c., the time was consumed until two o'clock arrived, when the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. FOLGER moved for the consideration of the Senate a bill providing for submitting the new constitution to the people. He stated that the committee could not agree, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CREAMER objected.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Bowling Green Savings Bank, New York.

To provide payment for claims of the Seventh regiment against the State.

For the extension of Bushwick avenue.

Against opening Lafayette square, Brooklyn.

Agreed to.

Incorporating the East Side Association of New York.

Against amending the Utica police law. Agreed to.

Against authorizing the contract for filling vacant lots in Manhattan avenue, New York. Agreed to.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW QUESTION.

Mr. CREAMER moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs of the Senate do and do enquire into the further consideration of the bill granting liquor licenses in the Metropolitan district from \$5 to \$250, and the same be advanced to the Committee of the Whole.

A motion to lay this motion on the table prevailed—14 to 14—the President voting in the affirmative.

THE EXCISE LAW QUESTION.

Mr. HALK, of the select committee appointed to investigate and report whether any corrupt means were used to obtain the passage of the bill granting liquor licenses in the Metropolitan district from \$5 to \$250, and the same be advanced to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HALK said the committee had been unable to complete the investigation, and that certain parties whom it is supposed would prove important witnesses in the case, had refused to appear before the committee, either being out of the State or secreted. The committee ask authority to continue the investigation during the recess of the Legislature.

Mr. GERRIT moved whether the committee had become possessed of any information coming to the knowledge of any Senator, and if so, whether he believed that any Senator had taken money for his action here?

Mr. HALK said the resolution creating the committee was in relation to the bill granting liquor licenses, as well as the taking of money. There is proof—how would not say how satisfactory—of attempted use of money with the view of securing the passage of the bill. Further, the one witness testified to the use of very large sums of money, for "estimate purposes," the witness claimed; but the witness was unable at the time to give details with reference to exact data, which, he said, were at his house, and the committee has been unable to procure the attendance of that witness since that time.

The motion authorizing the continuation of the investigation was then adopted.

THE SHERIFF'S FEE BILL.

Mr. MURPHY called up the Governor's veto of the Sheriff's Fee bill, when the veto was sustained by the following vote:—For the bill 19 yeas; against the bill 11 yeas—19 yeas and 11 yeas—22 yeas and 11 yeas—33 yeas.

Mr. MURPHY moved a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried—22 yeas and 11 yeas—33 yeas.

Mr. MORGAN moved to hold an executive session at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Lost.

The tax Commission on the Canal and Aqueduct Commissioners' bill were made the special order for a quarter past four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Adjourned to Saturday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, May 1, 1868.

The Speaker announced the Supply bill from the Senate, with numerous amendments. The House refused to concur in them, and Messrs. J. F. Llag, Furman, Jacobs, Bentley and Selkirk were appointed a Committee of Conference.

Mr. J. L. F. moved a reconsideration of the State Charity bill with amendments, and on his motion it was laid aside until it could be properly engrossed.

TO provide means to pay the interest on the canal debt.

To incorporate the Interior Lake, River and Railroad Company.

To compel the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company to convey passengers without charge of cars.

To prevent burials near the reservoirs and ponds used for the supply of the city of Brooklyn with water.

To incorporate the East River Savings Bank of New York.

To improve and extend Atlantic avenue in the town of New Lots.

To amend the act relative to the proof of wills.

To incorporate the United States Contracting Company.

To incorporate the West Side Savings Bank of New York.

To incorporate the Free Will Baptist Conference of North America.

Relative to the effect of judgments in foreign countries.

To amend acts relative to the Cherry Valley and Mohawk Railroad.

The session was mainly occupied in concurring in amendments of bills passed by the Senate.

To amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie Female Guardian Society.

To incorporate the New York Burglars' Insurance Company.

To provide for grading streets in Newburg.

To amend the construction of a railroad in Allegheny county.

Relative to laying out roads in Morrisania.

In relation to appeals from decisions of canal appraisers.

To authorize electors of the town of Westchester to raise money to lay sidewalks.

For the protection of the planting of oysters in Gravesend bay.